

6-1963

# Industrial Resources: Taylor County - Campbellsville

Kentucky Library Research Collections  
Western Kentucky University, [spcol@wku.edu](mailto:spcol@wku.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/taylor\\_ctty](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/taylor_ctty)



Part of the [Business Administration, Management, and Operations Commons](#), [Growth and Development Commons](#), and the [Infrastructure Commons](#)

---

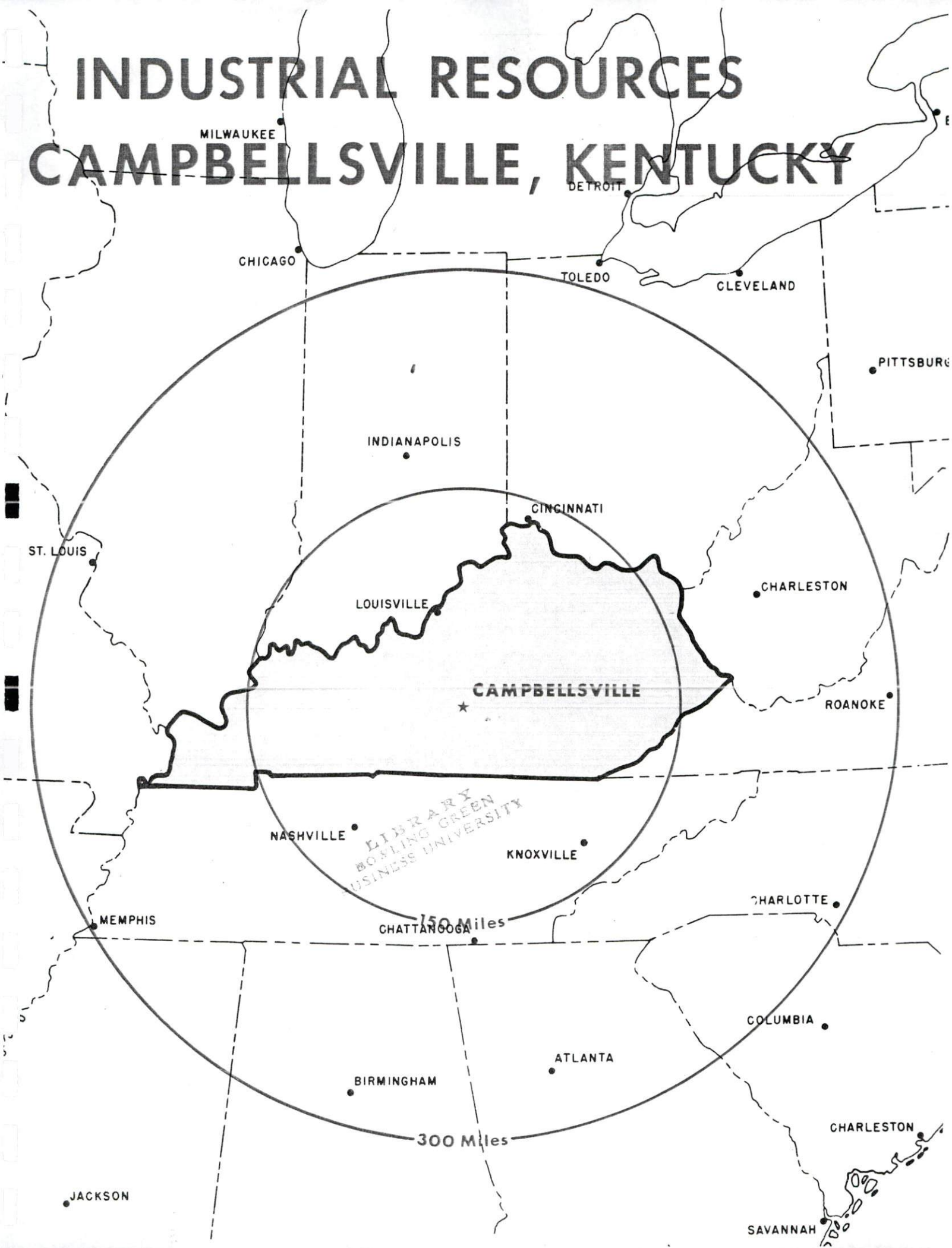
## Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Taylor County - Campbellsville" (1963). *Taylor County*. Paper 18.  
[https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/taylor\\_ctty/18](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/taylor_ctty/18)

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Taylor County by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact [topscholar@wku.edu](mailto:topscholar@wku.edu).

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## CAMPBELLVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
CAMPBELLVILLE, KENTUCKY

23128

LIBRARY  
BOWLING GREEN  
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Prepared by

The Campbellsville-Taylor County Chamber of Commerce,  
The Campbellsville-Taylor County Industrial Foundation, Inc.

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

June, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
CAMPBELLSVILLE, KENTUCKY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA . . . . .	.1 - 2
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET. . . . .	.3 - 7
Population . . . . .	.3
Economic Characteristics . . . . .	.3
Labor Market . . . . .	.4
Supply Area . . . . .	.4
Labor Potential Defined . . . . .	.4
Numbers Available . . . . .	.4
Future Labor Supply . . . . .	.5
Area Employment Characteristics. . . . .	.6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING. . . . .	.7 - 8
Prevailing Wage Rates. . . . .	.8
Unions. . . . .	.8
TRANSPORTATION . . . . .	.8 - 11
Railroads. . . . .	.8
Highways. . . . .	.9
Truck Service . . . . .	10
Bus Lines. . . . .	10
Taxi Service . . . . .	10
Air . . . . .	10
Water . . . . .	11
UTILITIES AND FUEL . . . . .	11 - 13
Electricity . . . . .	11
Natural Gas . . . . .	12
Coal and Coke . . . . .	13
Fuel Oil . . . . .	13
WATER AND SEWERAGE . . . . .	13 - 15
Public Water Supply. . . . .	13
Water Resources. . . . .	14
Sewerage System. . . . .	15



<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
INDUSTRIAL SITES . . . . .	15
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES . . . . .	16 - 17
Type Government . . . . .	16
City . . . . .	16
County . . . . .	16
Laws Affecting Industry. . . . .	16
Property Tax Exemption. . . . .	16
Business Licenses . . . . .	16
Planning and Zoning . . . . .	16
Fire Protection. . . . .	16
Police Protection . . . . .	16
Garbage and Sanitation . . . . .	17
Financial Information . . . . .	17
TAXES. . . . .	17 - 18
Property Taxes. . . . .	17
Real Estate Assessment Ratios. . . . .	18
Net Assessed Value of Property . . . . .	18
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS . . . . .	18 - 23
Educational Facilities . . . . .	18
Graded Schools . . . . .	18
Vocational Schools . . . . .	19
Colleges . . . . .	19
Health . . . . .	19
Hospitals . . . . .	19
Public Health. . . . .	19
Housing. . . . .	20
Communication. . . . .	20
Libraries . . . . .	21
Churches . . . . .	21
Financial Institutions. . . . .	21
Hotels and Motels . . . . .	21
Clubs and Organizations . . . . .	21
Recreation . . . . .	22
Community Improvements. . . . .	22
NATURAL RESOURCES . . . . .	24 - 28
Agriculture . . . . .	24
Minerals . . . . .	25
Forests . . . . .	28

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
MARKETS. . . . .	28 - 29

CLIMATE. . . . .	30 - 31
------------------	---------

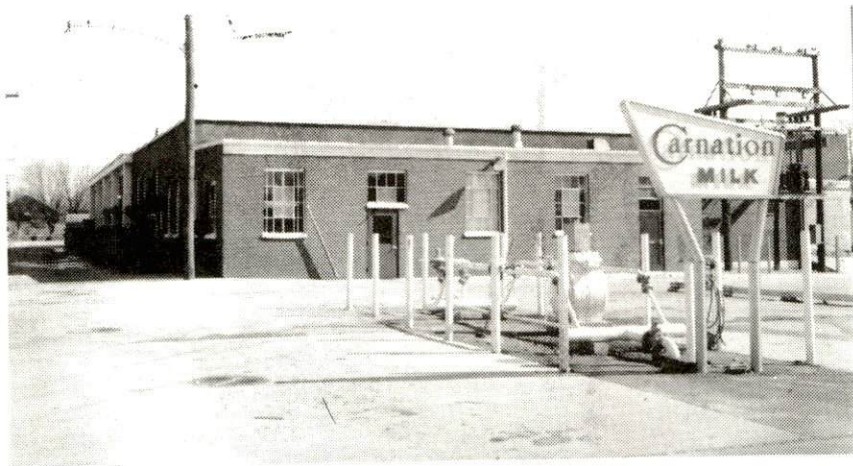
APPENDIX

- A. History
- B. Employment by Industry Division
- C. Economic Characteristics of the Population
- D. Kentucky Corporation Taxes
- D.-1 Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern
- E. City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings
- F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation
- G. Cooperating State Agencies

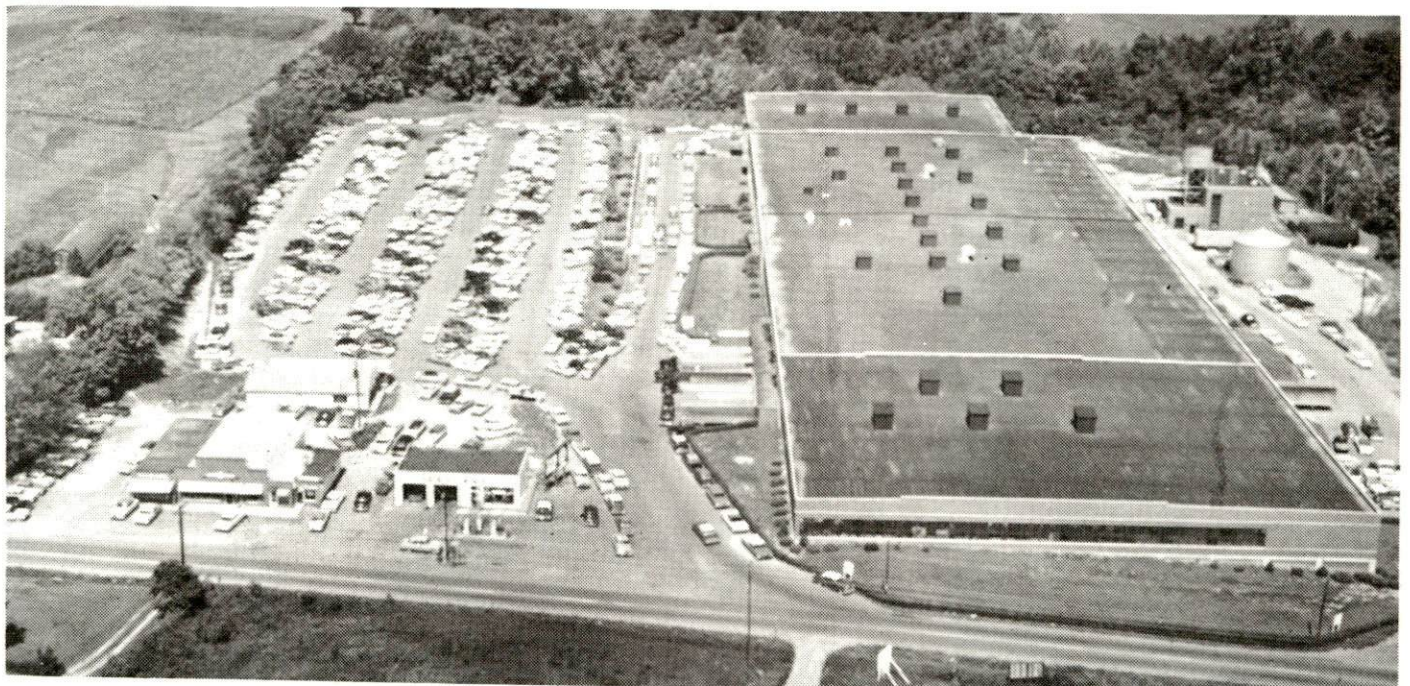




Chappell's Dairy Processing Plant

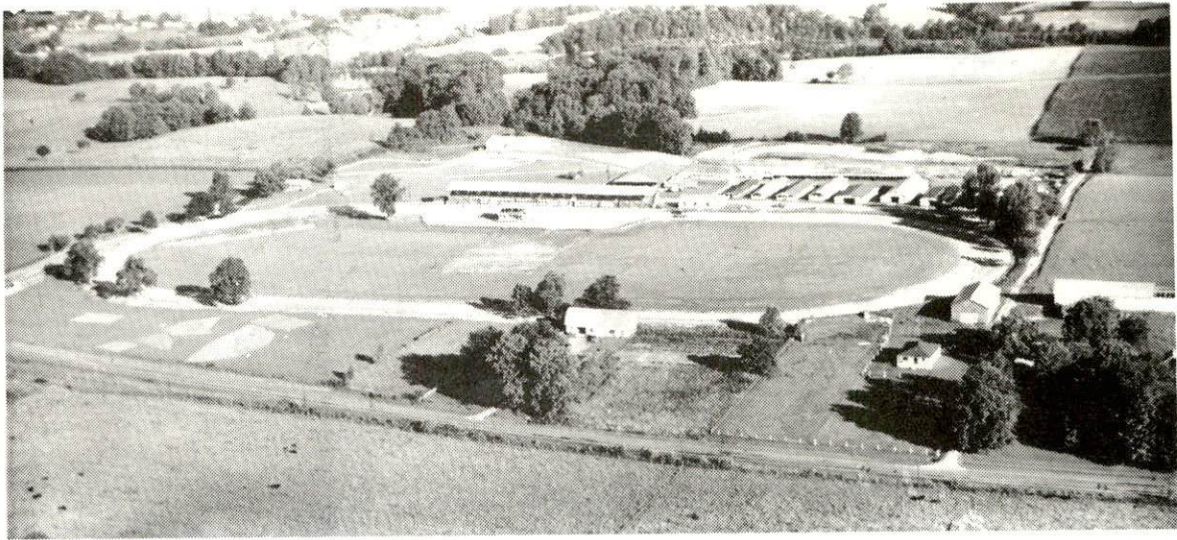


Carnation Milk Plant

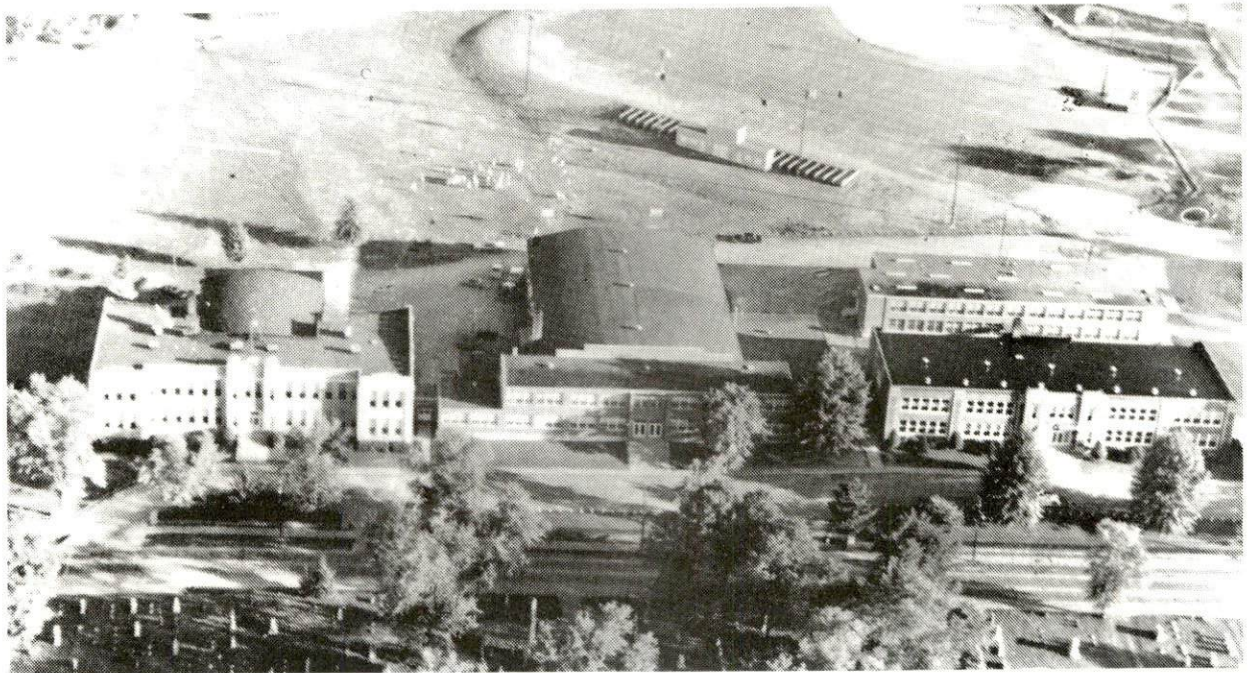


Union Underwear Co.





Taylor County Fairgrounds

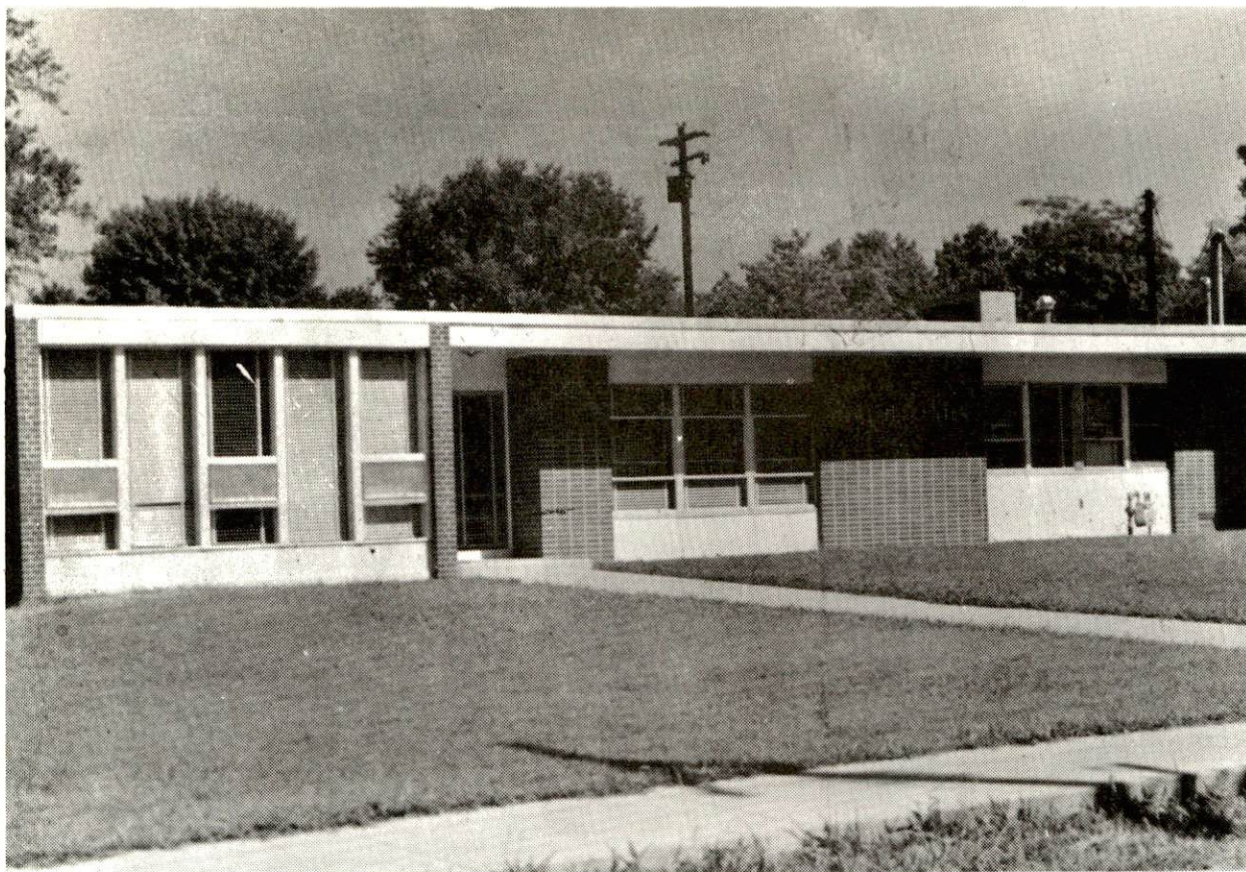


City Schools and Athletic Field

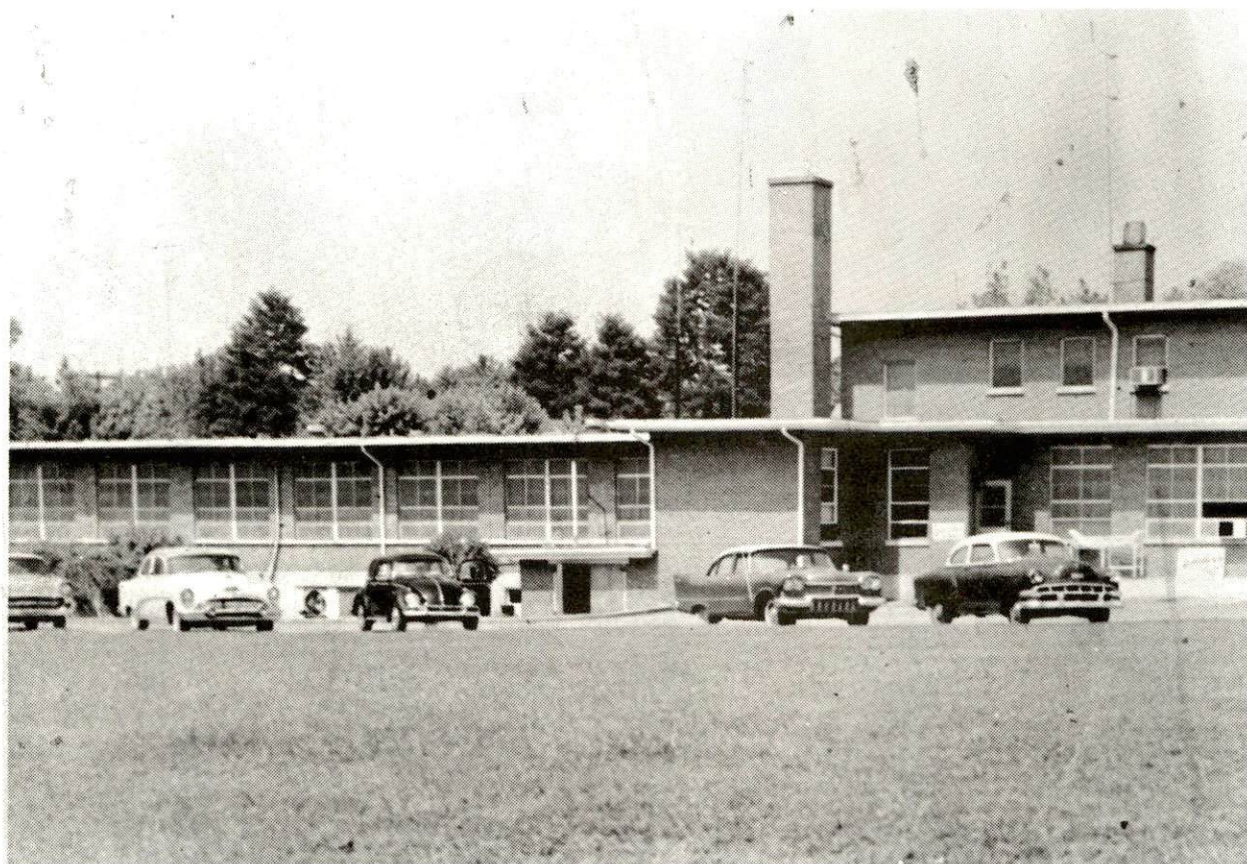


Memorial Park Swimming Pool





Taylor County Health Dept.

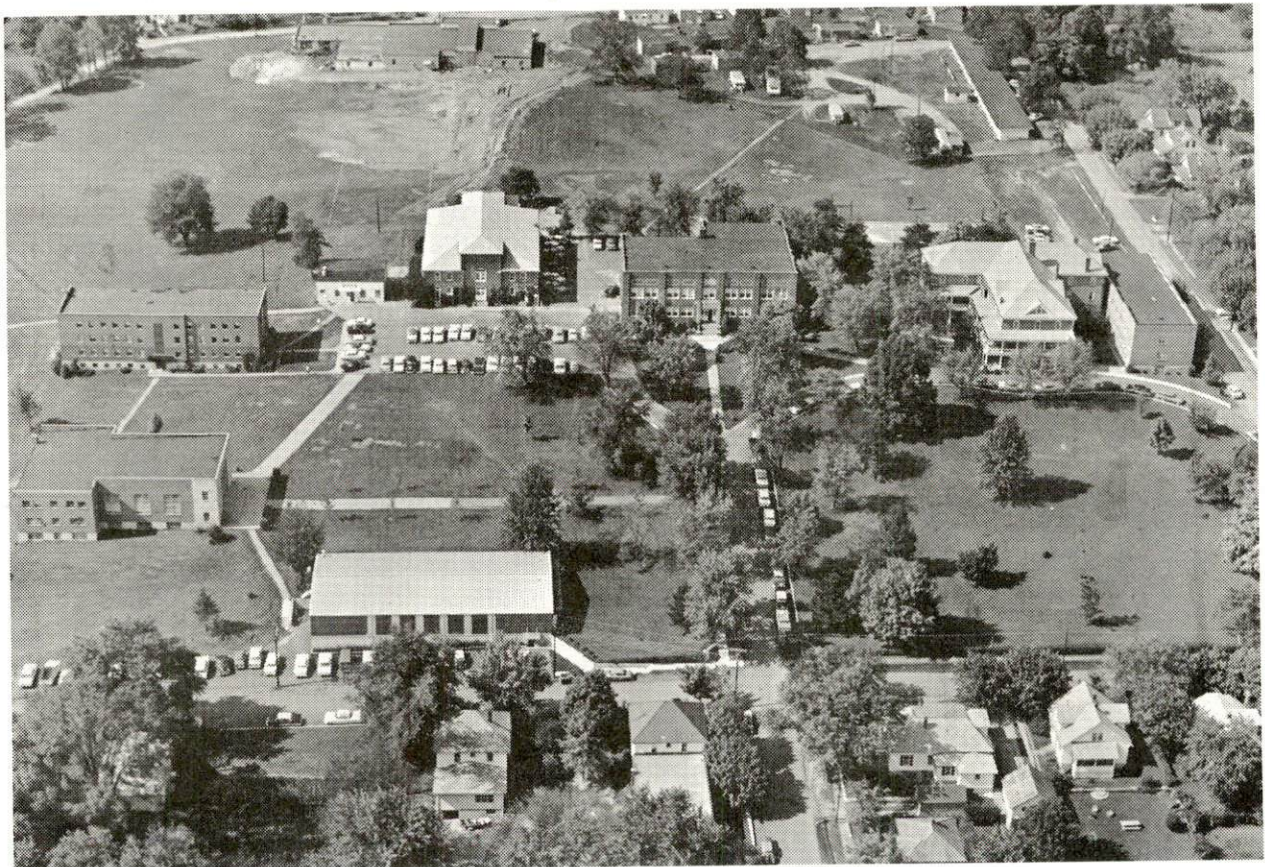


Rosary Hospital



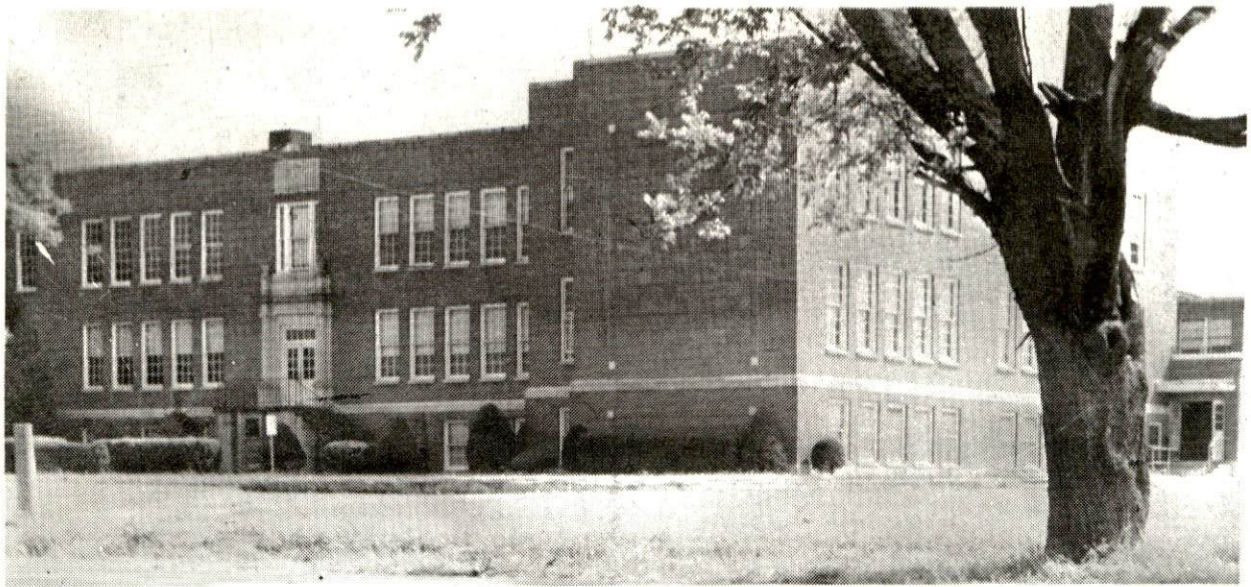


City High School



Air View of Campbellsville College





County Grade School

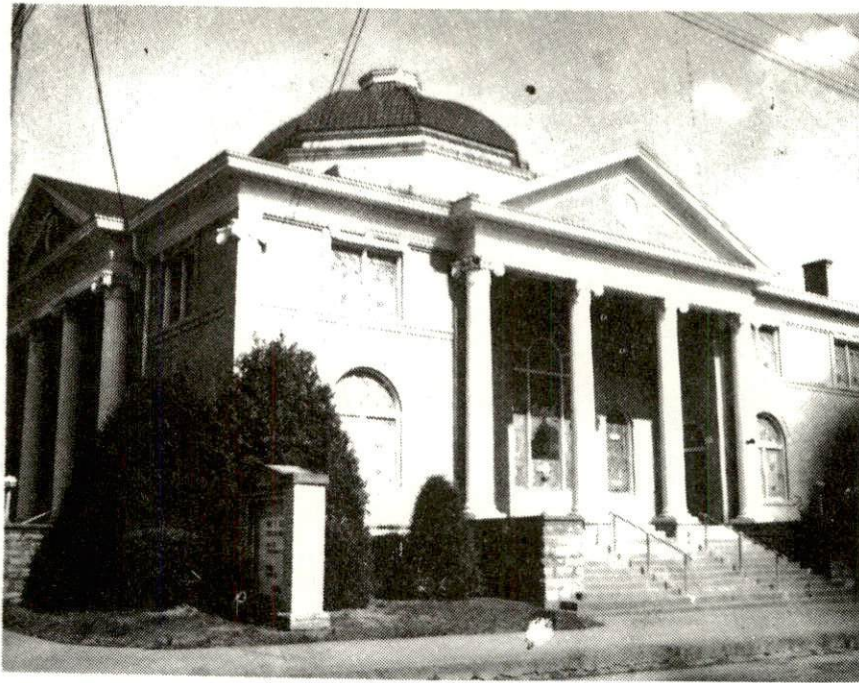


Lady of Perptual Help School



County High School





Christian Church



City Lake



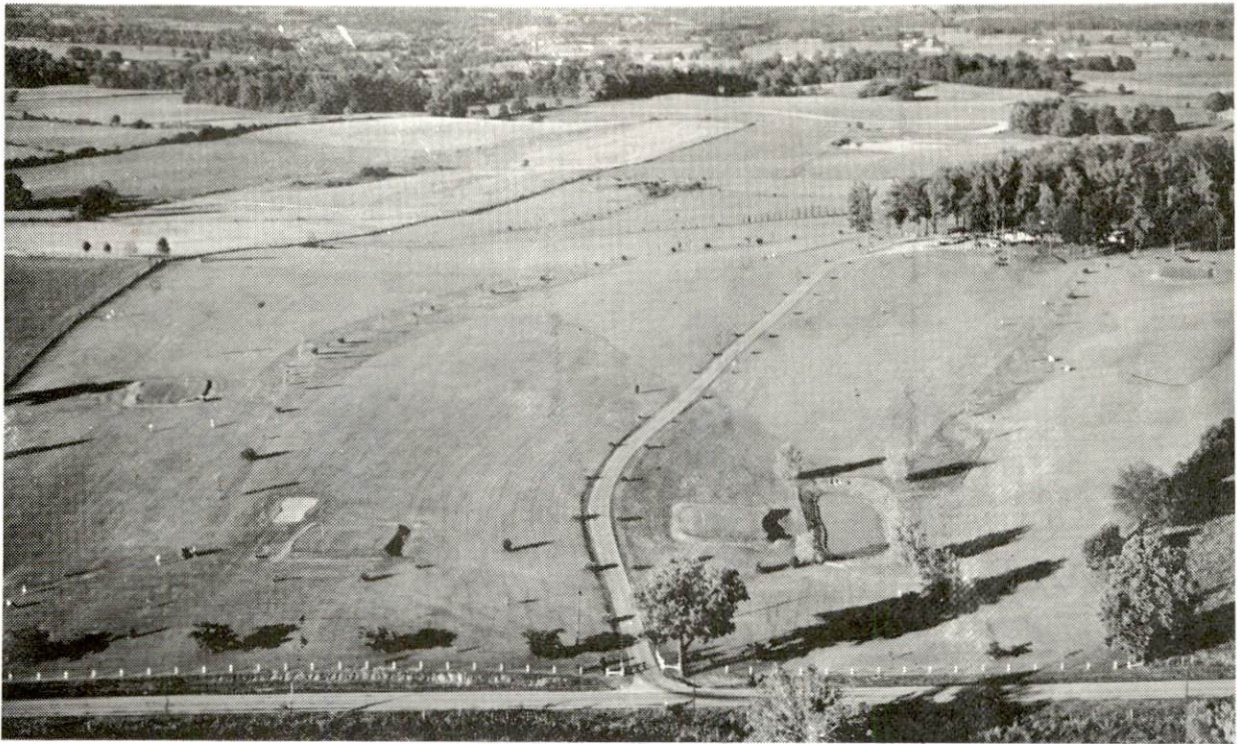


Water Pumping Station

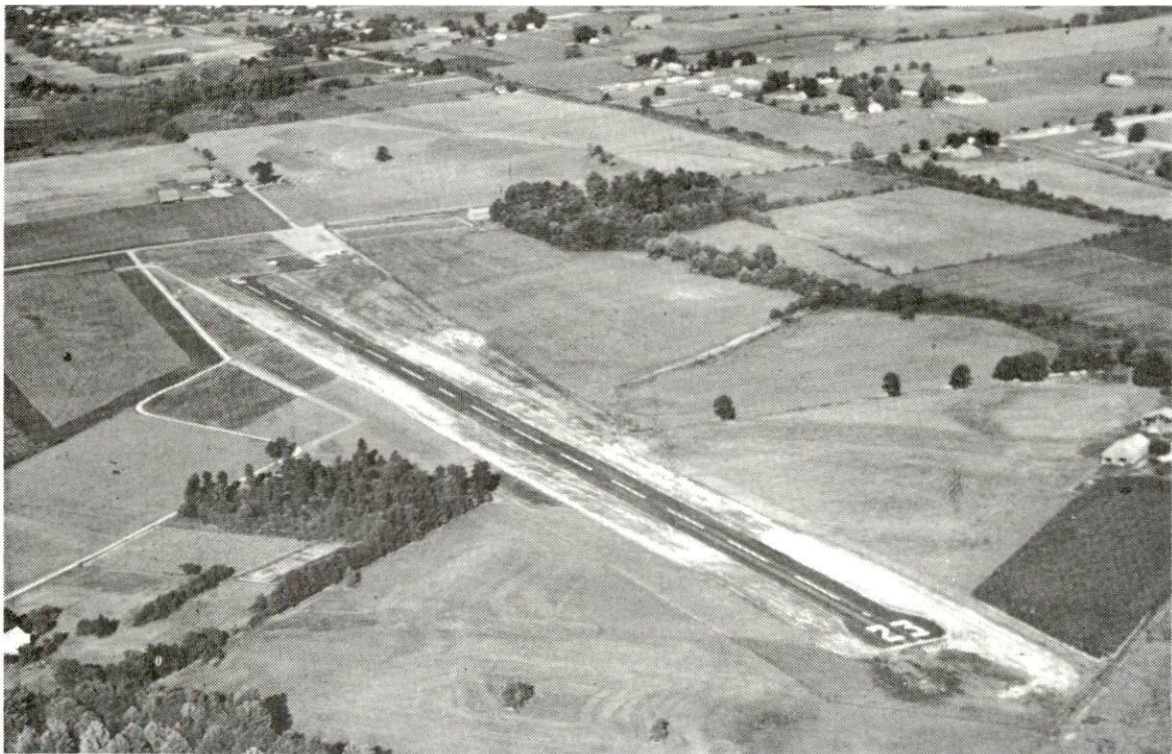


County High School Gym





Country Club and Golf Course



Campbellsville Airport



## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Campbellsville - 6,966      Taylor County - 16,285

### CAMPBELLVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Taylor and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,839 men and 2,919 women. Number of workers available from Taylor County - 384 men and 210 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Campbellsville is served by the Louisville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which operates between Lebanon and Greensburg. There is one local freight going north and south daily.

Air: The Taylor County Airport is 1/2 mile from Campbellsville. It has a paved and lighted 3,000' runway. The nearest commercial airports are Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky, 83 miles distant, and Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, 82 miles distant.

Water: The Green River is approximately eight miles from Campbellsville. Near this point the Number 2 Green River Reservoir is to be located. The estimated cost of this project is \$27,000,000, all federal.

Trucks: Truck lines serving the city include: Central Motor Express, Campbellsville; McDuffee Motor Freight, Lebanon; and Skaggs Transfer, Inc., Louisville.

Bus Lines: Campbellsville is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Inc., with 3 northbound and 3 southbound daily buses.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CAMPBELLVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	316	New Orleans, La.	708
Chicago, Ill.	370	New York, N. Y.	819
Cincinnati, Ohio	151	Pittsburgh, Pa.	465
Detroit, Mich.	350	St. Louis, Mo.	340

### Electricity

Campbellsville is provided electricity by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Taylor County is served by Taylor County R. E. C. C.

### Natural Gas

The city is served by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Corporation.

### Water

Campbellsville is supplied water by the Campbellsville Municipal Water and Sewerage Company. The capacity of the treatment plant is 2,484,000 gpd. The peak daily use has been 1,346,000 gallons.

### Sewerage

The city has a treatment plant including a digester and filters. The plant capacity is 1,850,000 gpd.



## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population

Campbellsville has shown a net population increase for each decade in the past 50 years. The largest increase of 100.3 percent occurred during the 1950's. The statistics for Taylor County are very similar. Except for the 1920's, when a 1.4 percent decrease was reported, Taylor County has shown an increase in population. The largest, a 13.0 percent increase, occurred during the 1950's. The county presently maintains a 36.1 percent increase above its census count 50 years ago.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR CAMPBELLSVILLE AND TAYLOR COUNTY WITH  
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Campbellsville</u>		<u>Taylor County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	1,341	----	10,075	----	---
1910	1,206	-10.1	11,961	18.7	6.6
1920	1,535	27.2	12,236	2.3	5.6
1930	1,923	25.3	12,047	- 1.4	8.2
1940	2,488	29.4	13,556	12.5	8.8
1950	3,477	39.7	14,403	6.2	3.5
1960	6,966	100.3	16,285	13.0	3.2

Percent nonwhite population: 13.1

### Economic Characteristics

Campbellsville, the county seat of Taylor County, is the only community classified as urban. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in manufacturing and agriculture. In June 1962, there were 2,301 employees engaged in manufacturing. Of this figure 1,922 were engaged in the manufacturing of clothing. In the fall of 1959, there were 1,559 workers engaged in agriculture.

Wage rates are below the state average in Taylor County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$60.63 for all industries and \$59.62 for manufacturing. For the same period, the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing. Approximately 83.5 percent of Taylor County's manufacturing employees are engaged in the production of clothing and textiles. Taking Kentucky as a whole they represent less than 6.0 percent of the total manufacturing employment.

The Taylor County per capita income for 1960 was \$1,383, which was below the state average of \$1,573. Taylor County ranked 34th among the Kentucky counties in per capita income. During this same year, Kentucky ranked 46th in per capita income among the fifty states.\*

Retail sales during 1961 totaled \$12,872,000.\*\*

### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Campbellsville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Taylor and the adjoining counties of Adair, Casey, Green, Larue, and Marion.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Campbellsville supply area was reported to be 83,793 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 4,088 persons since the 1950 census count of 87,881.

The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 3,839 males and 2,919 females. Their distribution is shown in table 2.

---

\* Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-60

\*\* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH  
COMPONENTS, CAMPBELLSVILLE AREA, MAY, 1962\*

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,839	2,919	6,758	3,342	2,790	497	129
Adair	1,175	757	1,932	1,101	736	74	21
Casey	1,093	892	1,985	1,021	877	72	15
Green	433	505	938	385	491	48	14
Larue	325	341	666	252	319	73	22
Marion	429	214	643	301	187	128	27
Taylor	384	210	594	282	180	102	30

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 8,975 boys and 8,834 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. Probably the most influential internal factor regarding the number of these children that would enter the area labor force will be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, CAMPBELLSVILLE  
AREA, BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Males	Females
Area Total:	8,975	8,834
Adair	1,580	1,531
Casey	1,820	1,700
Green	1,030	1,013
Larue	1,020	955
Marion	1,956	2,039
Taylor	1,569	1,596

\* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

\*\* Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.



Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the Campbellsville area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4

CAMPBELLSVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	11,580	547	12,127
Adair	2,372	72	2,444
Casey	2,582	50	2,632
Green	2,150	20	2,170
Larue	1,473	109	1,582
Marion	1,532	208	1,740
Taylor	1,471	88	1,559

TABLE 5

CAMPBELLSVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT\*\*\*  
JUNE, 1962

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Adair</u>	<u>Casey</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Larue</u>	<u>Marion</u>	<u>Taylor</u>
Total manu- facturing	3,810	115	280	152	202	760	2,301
Food & kindred products	408	7	0	39	92	108	162
Tobacco	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	2,513	0	101	0	70	420	1,922
Lumber & furniture	705	100	179	104	33	82	207
Print., pub. & paper	26	5	0	0	5	8	8
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Stone, Clay & glass	19	3	0	9	0	7	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	135	0	0	0	0	135	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*U. S. Census of Agriculture \*\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

\*\*\*Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6  
CAMPBELLSVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, \*  
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1962

	Area						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Adair</u>	<u>Casey</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Larue</u>	<u>Marion</u>	<u>Taylor</u>
Mining & Quarrying	130	28	25	37	0	24	16
Contract Construction	415	72	62	20	83	41	137
Manufacturing	3,810	115	280	152	202	760	2,301
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	767	108	58	86	57	177	281
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,510	235	138	160	221	287	469
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	199	28	12	22	20	37	80
Services	249	37	20	14	48	66	64
Other	32	9	5	0	0	0	18
Total	7,112	632	600	491	631	1,392	3,366

#### LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of firms indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in the immediate area of Campbellsville.

TABLE 7  
CAMPBELLSVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH  
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Buckhorn Coal Co.	Ready mix concrete & concrete blocks	4	0	4
Campbellsville Industries**	Aluminum truck tops, bulletin boards & signs, wood handwork materials, juvenile church furniture	40	40	80

\* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance. Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

\*\* The employees of this firm are composed entirely of Campbellsville College students for the purpose of supplementing their educational costs.

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Campbellsville Milling Co.	Cornmeal, feeds	5	0	5
Campbellsville Stave	Rough barrel staves	25	0	25
Carnation Company	Condensed milk	54	1	55
Chappells Products, Inc.	Milk processing & packaging	60	5	65
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Coca-Cola	15	2	17
Cox Lumber Company	Rough & dressed lumber	5	0	5
Deener Custom Kitchens	Kitchen cabinets	4	1	5
Eads Sanitary Dairy	Ice cream, milk, dairy products	7	2	9
Kalk Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Kitchen cabinets	8	2	10
McMahan Furniture Co.	Reproduction furniture	36	2	38
The News Journal	Newspaper publishing, commercial printing	6	2	8
Union Underwear Co.	Men's and boys' underwear	390	1,590	1,980

#### Prevailing Wage Rates

	<u>Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$ .75 Up
Semiskilled	\$1.00 to \$2.00
Skilled	\$2.00 to \$2.60
Office Clerk	\$1.00 Up

#### Unions

The only union in Campbellsville is the Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL-CIO, which represents the employees of Carnation Company.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

Campbellsville is served by the Louisville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which operates between Lebanon and Greensburg. There are 2 local freights daily, one northbound and one southbound. Passenger service is not available. Switching service for 38 cars is available six days per week. Store-door pickup and delivery for LCL freights is available five days per week. There is an average of 15 to 20 outbound carloads



per month consisting of lumber and clothing and there are 50 to 75 inbound carloads consisting of cotton yarn, foodstuffs, butane gas, and building materials. Railway Express pickup and delivery service is available five days per week.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM CAMPBELLSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>	
	<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL**</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	35	Fri. A.M.
Birmingham, Ala.	46 1/2	Thurs. A.M.
Chicago, Ill.	56	Fri. A.M.
Cincinnati, Ohio	40	Fri. A.M.
Cleveland, Ohio	65	Sat. A.M.
Detroit, Mich.	64	Sat. A.M.
Knoxville, Tenn.	26	Fri. A.M.
Louisville, Ky.	20	Thurs. A.M.
Los Angeles, Calif.	107	Tues. A.M.
Nashville, Tenn.	38	Wed. A.M.
New Orleans, La.	64	Fri. A.M.
New York, N. Y.	87	Mon. A.M.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	70	Sat. A.M.
St. Louis, Mo.	52	Thurs. A.M.

Highways

Highways serving Campbellsville are U. S. 68 and Kentucky Routes 55, 70, 210, 208, and 474. The highway map shows major highways and proposed highways serving Kentucky.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CAMPBELLSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	316	Lexington, Ky.	82
Birmingham, Ala.	303	Louisville, Ky.	83
Chicago, Ill.	370	Nashville, Tenn.	111
Cincinnati, Ohio	151	New York, N. Y.	819
Detroit, Mich.	350	Pittsburgh, Pa.	465
Knoxville, Tenn.	196	St. Louis, Mo.	340

\* Louisville and Nashville Railroad \*\* Leave Campbellsville at 11:40 A.M. Monday

Truck Service: Both intrastate and interstate trucking is provided by the following commercial trucking agencies: Central Motor Express, Campbellsville, Kentucky; McDuffee Motor Freight, Lebanon, Kentucky; and Skaggs Transfer, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky. Terminal facilities are provided in Campbellsville by Central Motor Express.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM CAMPBELLVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO  
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS\*

Town	Delivery Time (days)		Town	Delivery Time (days)	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	4	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

Bus Lines: Three northbound and three southbound daily buses are provided by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Inc.

Taxi Service: Taxi service is available twenty-four hours per day.

Air

The Taylor County Airport, located 1/2 mile northeast of Campbellsville, has a 3,000 foot paved and lighted runway with a 500 foot turf extension on either end. This airport has two hangers.

The nearest commercial airports are Blue Grass Field, located in Lexington, 82 miles distant, and Standiford Field, located in Louisville, 83 miles distant. Blue Grass Field is provided 26 daily flights (except on weekends when the number is reduced to nine) by Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines.

Standiford Field is served by six commercial airlines, including American (jet service), Eastern (jet service), Piedmont, Ozark, Delta, and Trans World, and fourteen additional airlines with an express and freight service.

\* McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc. Lebanon, Kentucky



## Water

A new reservoir will be located in Taylor and Adair Counties, with the dam located in Taylor County about 8 miles south of Campbellsville, Kentucky. It would control the run-off from a drainage area of 707 square miles. The dam will be a concrete structure 1,950 feet long and 140 feet in maximum height. It will have as an integral part of the dam an uncontrolled spillway for discharging flood flows and twin culverts for passage of normal stream flows. A conservation pool will be maintained with an area of about 500 acres. Above this pool a storage capacity of 252,000 acre-feet would be provided for the temporary storage of flood flows. At full pool, the reservoir would have an area of about 5,900 acres. The estimated cost of the project is \$27,000,000, all federal.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Campbellsville is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company with a 69,000 volt transmission line. Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The Company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, and TVA. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

The company's Campbellsville office building has recently been remodeled and enlarged. A paved parking area is planned for the summer of this year.

Taylor County is served by Taylor County R.E.C.C.

Taylor County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in 4 Kentucky Counties: Taylor, Green, Adair and Casey. The Cooperative has a distribution capacity of 25,250 KVA in its seven substations located within the four counties of Taylor, Green, Adair and Casey. The Cooperative receives its power from East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation generated at its 176,000 KW station at Ford, Kentucky, and its 100,000 KW plant under construction at Burnside,

Kentucky, with an ultimate capacity of 800,000 KW. Through East Kentucky's interconnections with TVA, Kentucky Power Company, Union Light and Power Company and Kentucky Utilities Company, the Taylor County Rural Electric Cooperative has an unlimited amount of electricity available when needed. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Cooperative's office in Campbells-ville, Kentucky.

### Natural Gas

Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Corporation, serves Campbellsville. The supply is connected to the city by a 6-inch and a 4-inch transmission line. The BTU content is 1,020, specific gravity is .60, and the pressure is 175 psi.

The 6-inch line is a loop, which was connected with the 4-inch line in 1961.

The local offices are located in a new \$30,000 modern building.

#### Rates:

##### General Service Rate 1:

Rate Net:

	<u>Cu. Ft. Per Month</u>	<u>Per 100 Cu. Ft.</u>
First	1,000	\$1.50 Minimum
Next	2,000	.0895
Next	7,000	.0725
Next	40,000	.0665
All additional		.0595

##### Seasonal Service Rate 2:

Rate Net:

First	500	\$0.475 per Mcf
All additional Mcf per month		\$0.425 per Mcf

##### Large Volume Rate 3:

Rate Net:

Individually metered service where customer requires and contracts for not less than 20 Mcf per day.

Base Load	All gas per month @ \$0.475 per Mcf
Excess of Base Load	All gas per month @ \$0.595 per Mcf



### Special Industrial Rate:

Industrial rates to customers using a minimum base load of 500 Mcf per day can be obtained from the Director of Industrial Development, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

### Coal and Coke

Campbellsville is served by both the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields.

The Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields consist of 2,037 and 127 mines, respectively, in the 43 major coal producing counties. The combined production of the two fields was 66,847,000 tons in 1960, a 6 percent increase over 1959. Production in the two fields was 65 percent from underground mines, 32 percent from strip mines, and 3 percent from auger mines. Of the total production, 68 percent was cleaned, 37 percent was crushed, and 22 percent was treated with oil or CaCl. The average value per ton in the Eastern Coal Field was \$4.84, and \$3.49 in the Western Field in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 10.8 percent of the total productions.\*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs.

### Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel refineries located in Ashland, Louisville, and Somerset. Border state operations supplement this supply.

## WATER AND SEWERAGE

### Public Water Supply

The city is served by the Campbellsville Municipal Water and Sewerage Company, whose source is an 86-acre impoundment. The capacity of the treatment plant is 2,484,000 gpd, the peak daily use has been 1,346,000 gallons, and the average daily use is 1,000,000 gallons. Raw water is treated as follows: prechlorinated, coagulated with alum and lime, filtered, and post-chlorinated. Storage facilities include a new 1,000,000-gallon elevated tank and two elevated standpipes holding a total of 350,000 gallons. Distribution mains range in size from 2 to 12 inches and the average pressure is 70 psi.

\* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

Rates:

<u>Inside City Limits</u>				
First	1,000 gals.	\$ 1.80	each add.	\$ .70
Next	25,000 gals.	16.20	each add.	.50
Next	50,000 gals.	28.70	each add.	.40
Next	100,000 gals.	48.70	each add.	.30
Next	500,000 gals.	150.00	each add.	.20
First	Million	278.00	each add.	.15

<u>Outside City Limits</u>				
First	1,000 gals.	\$ 2.50	each add.	\$1.00
Next	25,000 gals.	24.10	each add.	.80
Next	50,000 gals.	44.10	each add.	.70
Next	100,000 gals.	79.10	each add.	.60

Water Resources

Surface Water: Pitman Creek, a tributary to Green River, is locally impounded to furnish the largest public and industrial water supply. Impoundments of other small streams offer additional sources. The nearest stream gaging station is located on Green River at Greensburg, and the average discharge is 1,067 cfs (U. S. Geological Survey - 22 year record).

Ground Water: The supply of ground water is from Mississippian rocks of the Osage and Meramec groups and is summarized in Hydrologic Atlas HA-10 (U.S. Geological Survey) as follows:

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Osage Group:

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

Meramec Group:

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use."



Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality, but should serve only as a guide to the general ground water conditions in these groups.

### Sewerage System

Service is rendered by the Campbellsville Municipal Water and Sewerage Company, which has a disposal plant. Treatment facilities include a digester and filters. The capacity of the system is 1,850,000 gpd, while the average flow is 500,000 gpd. Sanitary mains vary in size from 8 to 12 inches and the storm mains are 24 inches. Final discharge enters Buckhorn Creek. The digester was put into operation in 1962.

#### Residential Rates:

First	1,000 gals.	\$1.65
Next	24,000 gals.	.61

#### Large Consumer Rates:

First	1,000 gals.	\$1.65
Next	24,000 gals.	.61

All over 25,000 gallons equals 63% of water bill.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

### THE CAMPBELLSVILLE-TAYLOR COUNTY INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION, INC.

The Campbellsville-Taylor County Industrial Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization, owns 286 acres of level to gently rolling land, which has been designated an industrial park.

Accessible highways include: Kentucky Routes 70 and 208. U. S. Route 68 is accessible by city maintained streets. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is located 1,000 feet from the property and spur is to be laid on a 150 foot right-of-way connecting with the site. Any portion of the site is available at a cost of \$1,000 per acre, which includes a 10-inch water line, 8-inch sewer line, 3-inch gas line, electrical power, and a rail spur. Further information concerning this property can be obtained by contacting the Campbellsville-Taylor County Industrial Foundation, Inc., or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Campbellsville, a third-class city, is governed by a mayor who is elected for a four-year term, and twelve councilmen who are elected for two-year terms.

County: The Taylor County Fiscal Court is composed of a County Judge and six magistrates who are elected for four-year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Campbellsville and Taylor County may exempt new industry from property taxes for a period of five years. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Business licenses costing between \$25 and \$150 are required.

### Planning and Zoning

An official planning commission was formed in 1958 that is working in conjunction with the Kentucky Planning and Zoning Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. Projects completed thus far include: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Existing Land Use Analysis, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations and Zoning, Major Street Plan, Population Study, and an Economic Analysis. A Land Use Plan is in process.

### Fire Protection

The Campbellsville Volunteer Fire Department is staffed with two full-time employees and 21 volunteers. Motorized equipment includes a 750-gpm pumper truck with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, three 550-gpm pumper trucks with 4,300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose and 1,280 feet of 2-inch hose each, and a rescue truck. Other equipment includes four MSA Masks and two MSA Canisters. The city has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating. This fire department also protects the Taylor County residents at a cost of \$10 per annum.

### Police Protection

The city has six full-time policemen, who utilize two radio-equipped automobiles.



**LEGEND:**

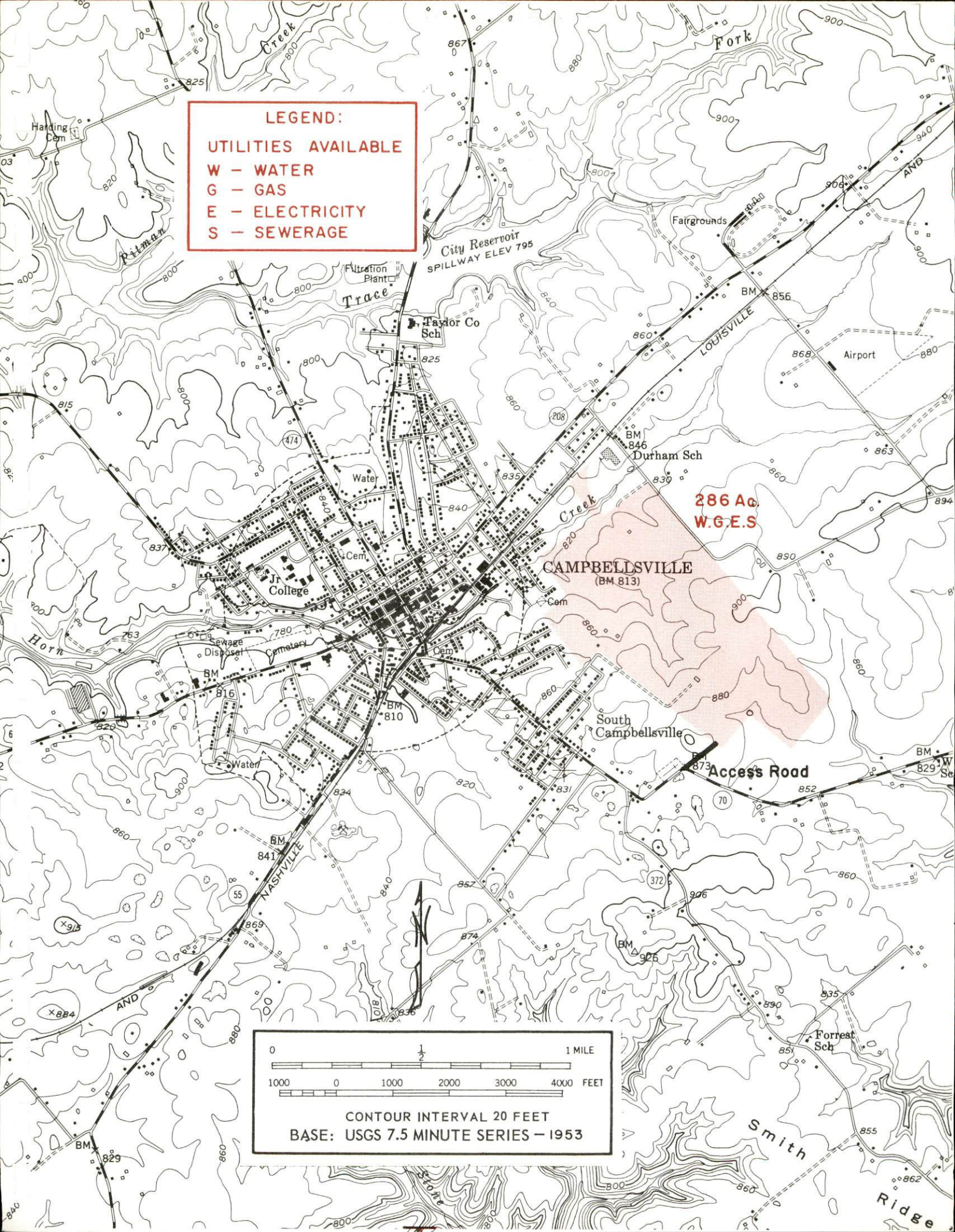
**UTILITIES AVAILABLE**

**W - WATER**

**G - GAS**

**E - ELECTRICITY**

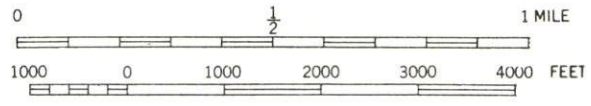
**S - SEWERAGE**



**CAMPBELLSVILLE**  
(BM 813)

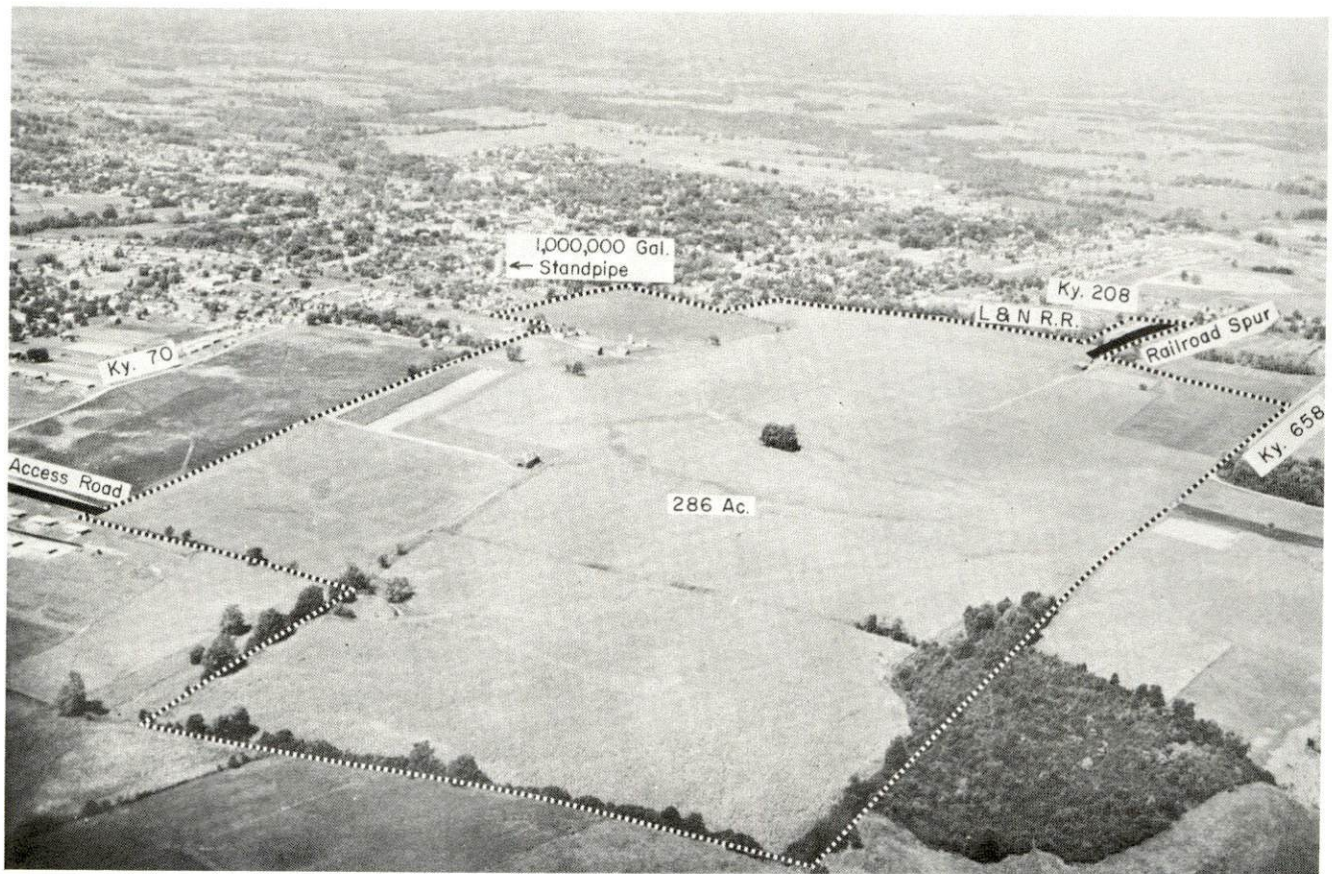
**286 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.**

**Access Road**



**CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET**  
**BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953**





Campbellsville - Taylor County Industrial Foundation, Inc.



### Garbage and Sanitation

Both wet and dry garbage is collected by the city. It is collected weekly in the residential areas and as needed in the business district. It is disposed into a city-owned open dump. Residential costs are \$1.10 per month and business rates are negotiated.

### Financial Information

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

For Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1962:

Income		\$191,032.21
Expenditures		\$190,833.35
Bonded Indebtedness		
Municipal Building	(Rev.)	\$99,000.00
Municipal Parking Lot	(Rev.)	\$43,000.00
Water and Sewer	(Rev.)	\$2,106,000.00

#### County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Taylor County Budget, 1962-1963:	\$160,269
Bonded Indebtedness:	None

### TAXES

#### Property Taxes

The taxing rate for property in Campbellsville and Taylor County is found in the following table. Additional tax information may be found in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

#### PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR CAMPBELLVILLE AND TAYLOR COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Campbellsville</u>	<u>Taylor County</u>
City	\$ .75	\$ ---
County	.70	.70
State	.05	.05
School	2.00	2.00
Total	\$3.50	\$2.75

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Campbellsville - 34.9%  
Taylor County - 34.9%

Net Assessed Value of Property

Subject to the full local rate:

Campbellsville, 1962: \$ 6,340,640  
Taylor County, 1961: \$19,351,755

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Campbellsville Independent School District has three elementary schools and two high schools, having a total of 63 rooms. The current year budget is \$475,000. Eight classrooms have recently been added at a cost of \$200,000 and a band room and auditorium are planned. The Taylor County District has a combined total of 81 classrooms in its elementary and high schools. The current year budget is \$679,651.53. Improvements since 1961, new equipment, and remodeling existing structures have cost approximately \$767,000.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER  
RATIO IN CAMPBELLVILLE AND TAYLOR COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
Campbellsville (elem.) (Ind.)	949	33	28.7
Campbellsville (high) (Ind.)	365	19	19.2
Durham (elem.) (Ind.)	211	6	35.1
Durham (high) (Ind.)	61	5	12.2
Our Lady of Perpetual Help (elem.) (Ind.)	53	4	13.2
Taylor Co. (elem.)	1,525	51	29.9
Taylor Co. (high)	590	29	20.3



Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Campbellsville is served by the Somerset Area Vocational School, Somerset, Kentucky, 67 miles distant. Courses offered include: Auto Mechanics, Electronics, Machine Shop, Printing, Woodworking, and Radio and Electricity.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

#### Colleges:

Campbellsville is the home of Campbellsville College, a four-year coeducational institution, which was founded in 1906. Degrees conferred include B.A. and B.S. The school is currently undertaking an extensive building expansion program. One new dormitory, a modern science building and a student union building are under construction and a new library has recently been completed. These projects will cost approximately \$400,000. Other colleges in the area include:

Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 20 miles  
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 50 miles  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 82 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 82 miles  
College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, 82 miles  
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 82 miles

#### Health

Hospitals: The Rosary Hospital, Campbellsville, Kentucky, is staffed by forty-three employees including seven medical doctors, ten registered nurses, and two licensed practical nurses. This general hospital has thirty-three beds and twelve bassinets with facilities for major and minor surgery, emergency treatment, and laboratory services. Other equipment includes an X-ray machine and an EKG machine.

Public Health: The Taylor County Health Center, located in Campbellsville, is staffed by two full-time nurses, two full-time sanitarians, two full-time clerks, one part-time nutritionist, one part-time health educator, and one part-time health officer. The current year budget is \$43,250.69. The present program includes: preschool and school age service, maternal and child care, chronic diseases, communicable diseases, mental health, dental health, laboratory service, tuberculosis, and general services.

There is one licensed nursing home in the city.

### Housing

There is an average of 15 rental houses and 100 saleable houses in Campbellsville. The construction cost of an average three-bedroom brick home with a full basement is \$12,000 to \$14,000. The city has four new subdivisions with available building lots.

A 70-unit, low-rent housing project is planned. This \$1,000,000 complex will contain duplex and single structures having one to four bedrooms.

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The General Telephone Company of Kentucky, whose district office is located in Campbellsville, provides service with a dial system. This office is headquarters for six exchanges and nine toll centers. Direct Distance Dialing is not connected at this time. County-wide toll free service is utilized by 3,240 Campbellsville subscribers.

Daytime telegraph service is provided by Western Union.

Postal Facilities: Campbellsville has a first-class Post Office, with nineteen employees. Mail is received and dispatched once daily via star route. There are four city routes. The postal receipts for 1962 were approximately \$73,466. A \$14,000 renovation of the building is planned.

Newspapers: Campbellsville is served by the News-Journal, a weekly newspaper, which is published on Tuesday. The circulation is 3,500. Daily papers are received from Louisville.

### Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Hours Operating</u>	<u>Network Affiliation</u>
WTCO	Campbellsville	1,000	1,450	5:45 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.	Independent

Television: Currently the city receives good television reception from Louisville. A cable system is presently being installed and upon completion excellent reception will be received from Louisville, Lexington, and Bowling Green, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee; and Cincinnati, Ohio.



### Libraries

The Taylor County Public Library, located in Campbellsville, is staffed by one librarian. Physical facilities include 3 rooms. The library houses 5,000 volumes and is open on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday from 12:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M., and from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. on Saturday.

### Churches

Campbellsville has fifteen churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of God, Methodist, and Presbyterian. There is a combined membership of approximately 4,343 with the average percent of weekly attendance being 85.

### Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Citizen's Bank and Trust Co.	\$6,500,421.50	\$5,911,549.71
Taylor County Bank	5,138,597.45	4,718,338.72

The Taylor County Federal Saving and Loan Association's assets total \$11,171,703.49.

### Hotels and Motels

Kentucky Central Hotel	50 rooms
Merchant's Motel	25 units
Kentucky Central Motel	20 units
Towne Motel	15 units
Lake View Motel	15 units
Lucky Vista Motel	20 units
Ellis Motel	5 units

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimist, Rotary, Ministerial Association, Campbellsville Little Theater

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, VFW, DAV, American Legion

Women's: Business and Professional Women's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Junior Women's Club, VFW Auxiliary, Eastern Star, Women's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Cub Scouts, Little League, F.F.A., F.T.A., F.B.L.A., F.H.A.

Other: Gun Club, Archery Club, Taylor County Sportsman Club

### Recreation

Local: There is one city park having approximately 1 1/2 acres. A swimming pool is located in this park. Also within the city is one lighted baseball diamond, one fourteen-lane bowling alley, and two indoor movie theaters.

The city lake and nearby Sportsman Lake are utilized by fishermen. The Campbellsville Country Club located on the outskirts of town has a nine-hole golf course and clubhouse.

Tennis can be played on two courts located at the American Legion Fairgrounds, which is the home of the annual fair and horseshow.

Cardinal Park, located 3 1/2 miles from the city, contains approximately 2 1/2 acres. Excellent picnicking facilities including tables and grills are available.

Area: The magnificent Mammoth Cave is only 60 miles from Campbellsville. All the splendors of a cave can be enjoyed including narrow, winding passageways and cave rooms with 200 foot ceilings. One can see blind fish while traveling on the underground Echo River. Dining, lodging, and recreational facilities are also available.

Other area recreational parks, including Cumberland Lake and Dale Hollow Reservoir, are within 50 miles of Campbellsville. Here all major water sports can be enjoyed as well as camping and lodging facilities.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. A digester for the sewerage disposal plant was installed in 1962.
2. A new 1,000,000-gallon elevated water tank was recently added.
3. The Taylor County Airport has installed runway, lights, and constructed two hangers.
4. The Western Kentucky Gas Company recently moved into a new \$30,000 office building.
5. New equipment and remodeling of present facilities by the Taylor County School District have cost approximately \$767,000.



6. The Campbellsville Independent School District added 8 classrooms costing approximately \$200,000.
7. Taylor County Bank has completed a Drive-In Branch and parking lot, costing approximately \$80,000.
8. The Kentucky Utilities Company remodeled its office building at a cost of approximately \$5,000.
9. A television cable system is being installed which will provide for reception from five cities.
10. A major street construction and improvement program has been approved by the city government, which involves resurfacing of all city streets.
11. Campbellsville College has under construction a new dormitory, science building, and student union building. Total cost of these projects will be approximately \$400,000.

Planned:

1. A 70-unit, low-rent housing project costing \$1,000,000 is planned for the near future. It will contain duplex and single structures with 1 to 4 bedrooms.
2. A \$14,000 renovation of the Campbellsville Post Office is planned.

# NATURAL RESOURCES

## Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,335 farms in Taylor County covering 143,379 acres, an average of 107.4 acres per farm.

TABLE 13

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR TAYLOR COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959\*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Taylor Co. (bu)	16,256	48.0	781,470
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Taylor Co. (bu)	2,970	24.1	71,758
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Taylor Co. (bu)	57	19.4	1,111
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Taylor Co. (lbs)	1,918	1,618.1	3,103,558
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Taylor Co. (tons)	1,088	2.2	2,426
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Taylor Co. (tons)	5,463	1.4	7,688
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Taylor Co. (tons)	10,486	1.2	13,618
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.



TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR TAYLOR COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Taylor Co.	19,661
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Taylor Co.	6,993
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Taylor Co.	1,381
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The mineral resources of Taylor County include petroleum and natural gas, limestone and clay. Residual conglomerates might provide gravel for local road construction purposes. Total value of mineral production in 1961 amounted to \$777,273 from petroleum and limestone (U.S. Bureau of Mines).

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Commercial production was first recorded in 1957, when 385 barrels were secured. In 1958, production decreased to 277 barrels. The extended Green County play to the southwest influenced activities in Taylor County, and production increased sharply to over a million barrels annually in 1959 and 1960. Total production for 1961 and 1962 was 248,240 and 10,817 barrels, respectively. Principal production has been from porous lenses in the Laurel formation which lie at depths ranging from 400 to 600 feet. Minor production also has come from porous lenses with the Louisville ("Corniferous") and Brassfield formations. This is a unique field in that some wells produced up to 95 percent salt water, and created a serious disposal problem. The County has previously produced large amounts of natural gas, but current production is small.

\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

Limestone: A sufficient quantity of limestone suitable for roads and general construction purposes is locally available. One quarry is currently in operation.

Clay: Residual and transported clays occur in limited quantities and are suitable for common brick and other structural clay products. An analysis of the New Providence shale near Mannsville indicates it would be satisfactory for use in the manufacture of structural tile (Kentucky Geological Survey).

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.



TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)  
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gals.)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gals.)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.-troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22,080,000

- (1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers). Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Mineral Yearbook, 1960.
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

## Forests

Taylor County has 68,000 acres of forested land covering approximately 37 percent of the total land area. Predominant trees include oak, hickory, red cedar, birch, and yellow poplar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

## MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75% of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen-state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.



TABLE 16  
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Percent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

The 1960 per capita income for Taylor County was \$1,383, which was below the state average of \$1,573. Taylor County ranked 34th among the Kentucky counties in per capita income. During this same year, Kentucky ranked 46th in per capita income among the fifty states.\*

Retail sales during 1961 totaled \$12,872,000.\*\*

\* Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-1960

\*\* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.



TABLE 17

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR CAMPBELLSVILLE, TAYLOR COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u> <u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Prec. Norm*</u> <u>Inches</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u> <u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
			<u>7:00 A.M.</u>	<u>7:00 P.M.</u> (EST)
January	31.7	2.08	84	74
February	44.2	4.65	85	76
March	50.7	5.12	88	72
April	51.9	5.53	85	63
May	61.3	7.25	83	59
June	70.8	6.39	86	64
July	75.2	5.55	90	66
August	74.7	5.99	93	71
September	72.1	1.52	92	65
October	58.4	1.46	85	61
November	48.0	3.20	88	72
December	38.7	4.94	87	80
Annual Norm	56.5	53.68	87	69

\* Station Location: Campbellsville, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of record: 7:00 A.M. readings 17 years;  
7:00 P.M. readings 17 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (17 yrs. of record) - 99 clear, 104 partly cloudy, 162 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (Not Available)

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (17 yrs. of record) - 130 days

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (17 yrs. of record) - 5 days

Days with thunderstorms: (17 yrs. of record) - 49 days

Days with heavy fog: (17 yrs. of record) - 18 days

Prevailing wind: (15 yrs. of record) - South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term means 4,677 degree days

## APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G



## HISTORY

Taylor County, the 100th in the order of formation, was erected in 1848, out of the northeast half of Green County, and named in honor of then the most popular soldier of the Union, General Zachary Taylor, who later became the President of the United States. The first settlers of Taylor County were almost entirely from Virginia and North Carolina. Then, in 1869-70, about 150 families of thrifty Pennsylvania farmers settled in the county, and began to make their mark by substantial improvements in farming.

When Taylor County was established in 1848, Campbellsville was naturally selected as the county seat, being the largest town in the county and the only incorporated town in the county. In the early 1820's, Campbellsville was a noted resort because of a sulfur well which was quite popular. The well had three veins, one each of sulfur, fresh, and salt water. The water of the well had fine curative properties, and was resorted to by health-seekers for many miles around. It was famous even earlier, in pioneer days, as a deer lick.

During the Civil War, Camps Hobson and Andy Jackson were both established in Taylor County. In December, 1864, guerrillas attacked some Federal soldiers stationed at Campbellsville, and at another time made a charge on the town, killing two Federal soldiers. And, earlier, on July 4, 1863, near the Green River bridge on the Lebanon and Columbia turnpike, in the southern corner of Taylor County, occurred one of the bravest assaults but bloodiest repulses of the war--the Confederate forces being driven off, with terrible losses, in only half an hour. The Union forces were under Colonel Moore, in command of a Michigan regiment. The Confederate forces were led by General John Hunt Morgan. Today, a stone donated by the Daughters of the Confederacy, which rests on a bluff on the Columbia Road above the scene of the battle, reads: "In memory of the Confederate soldiers of General Morgan's command, who fell in the Battle of Green River, July 4, 1863. They have not been forgotten by their countrymen."

In 1873, Collins gave the following description of Campbellsville: "...the county seat, is situated several miles southwest of the center, on Buckhorn Creek, and on the turnpike from Lebanon to Columbia, about 20 miles from each place, and 12 from Greensburg, also by turnpike; a new brick courthouse and clerks' offices, costing about \$17,000, were completed in 1867, --in place of those burned by order of the Confederate General H. B. Lyons(after removing the records)--because the Federal army was using them as a depot for military stores; it contains 3 churches, 2 schools, 7 lawyers, 4 physicians, 10 stores of all kinds, 9 mechanics' shops, and a steam flouing and wool carding mill; population in 1870, 512, and growing slowly; named after Adam Campbell, the first settler in the neighborhood, and incorporated January 3, 1817."

Campbellsville did grow slowly but surely, with a population of 122 in 1830, 436 in 1850, 446 in 1860, and 512 in 1870.

By the 1930 census, Campbellsville had a population of 1,932, with 1,000 more residing in the suburban area outside the city. It was by now the center of a wide trading area. The sales yards operated by the Taylor County Stock Yards Company were said to surpass in size and importance those of any Kentucky town of similar size. The town had two banks with nearly \$2,000,000 on deposit. Over \$500,000 was said to be represented in the edifices occupied by six church congregations; a record, it was believed, not duplicated by any other town of like size in the state. The town had two leading weekly newspapers, "The News-Journal" and "The Taylor County Star," both known state-wide. Numbered among the business enterprises of the city in that year were two wholesale houses, one hotel, two large lumber manufacturing and supply plants, and a cooperage plant.

Campbellsville was also a shipping point for poultry, cream and livestock. There was a cheese factory, ice plant, ice cream factory and axe handle factory as well as a Coco-Cola bottling plant, and a John G. Epping bottling plant. There were more than 125 business firms within the city limits, doing an annual business of nearly \$3,000,000.

Campbellsville has also become the location of the Campbellsville College, which is conducted under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

In the 1930's, Taylor County was second in the state in having more purebred poultry flocks than any other county and had the largest co-operative cream shipping association in Kentucky. Approximately 135,000 pounds of butterfat were shipped during the one year. The county also excelled in the production of fine corn and Burley tobacco.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
TAYLOR COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, June 1962</u>	<u>Taylor County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	3,366	100.0	456,064	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	16	.4	30,615	6.7
Contract Construction	137	4.0	31,047	6.8
Manufacturing	2,301	68.3	176,243	38.6
Food & kindred products	162	4.8	25,618	5.6
Tobacco	1	.02	16,840	3.6
Clothing, tex. & leather	1,922	57.1	25,380	5.3
Lumber & furniture	207	6.1	13,589	2.9
Printing, pub. & paper	8	.2	10,516	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	1	.02	13,620	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	0	----	5,500	1.2
Primary metals	0	----	9,388	2.0
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	----	53,168	11.6
Other	0	----	2,544	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	281	8.3	32,973	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	469	13.9	126,298	27.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	80	2.3	20,579	4.5
Services	64	1.9	36,437	7.9
Other	18	.5	1,872	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR  
TAYLOR COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Taylor County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	8,057	8,228	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	5,688	5,922	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	4,222	1,822	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	4,218		705,411	290,783
Employed	4,118	1,799	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	2,214	1,518	440,020	208,384
Government workers	217	156	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,550	64	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	137	61	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	100	23	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,466	4,100	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	9	28	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	598	610	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	859	3,462	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	420	2,738	91,626	539,838
65 and over	439	724	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	4,118	1,799	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	215	172	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,041	18	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	321	25	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	115	320	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	211	141	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	558	29	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	823	681	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	6	140	1,123	25,183
Service workers	135	200	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	351	28	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	239	3	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	103	42	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)  
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,  
56, 57, 83, and 84.



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized, the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

#### Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

State tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.



## General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.



MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.



It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.